

WATERBURY

Father Devoy celebrates mass at Stowe at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mass at St. Andrew's at 10:30. Other services as usual.

Sunday morning in the Congregational church, Rev. Verne L. Smith has for the subject of his sermon, "The Equality of Service." Weather permitting, an outdoor service will be held in the evening. Recent guests at St. Andrew's rectory were Father Devoy, Rev. R. T. J. E. Devoy of Manchester, N. H., and Rev. A. LeClair of St. John's church, also of Manchester. They were on a motor trip to Burlington and Montreal and were delighted with the scenery and location of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gardner and son of Cedarhurst, L. I., are at the home of Attorney and Mrs. C. E. Adams for the summer. Mrs. Gardner being a sister of Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Conrad Hazen of Washington, D. C., another sister, is also a guest at that home. Rev. Frank Metzger of Randolph and Mrs. John Peck of New York City also motored there on Thursday.

Miss Blanche Stranahan, who has been for a number of years a successful teacher in Bradford, has resigned her position and will remain with her mother at the Lyon home. Much stress was brought to retain Miss Stranahan in the schools and it is also understood that she has refused other good offers.

Tuesday afternoon in the chapel of the Congregational church a meeting of the ladies' union will be held at which every member is urged to be present and to bring five cents.

The funeral of Charles Stevens was held from the Baptist church at the Center Wednesday afternoon, Rev. W. F. Hill officiating. A quartet composed of Mrs. Lemuel Lyon, Mrs. Dean Hayes, Charles Hopkins and Arthur Newcomb, with Dr. E. J. Foster as accompanist, sang "Sometime We'll Understand" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." The bearers were H. F. Hill, E. A. Newcomb, Arthur Newcomb, Dean Hayes, James Gilmore and C. B. Adams. Burial was under auspices of Winoski lodge, No. 49, F. and A. M., the ritual work being in charge of C. C. Graves.

MARSHFIELD

The farmers of this town are requested to report to Dr. Corson as soon as possible, the acreage of wheat that they have planted this year so that the report can be forwarded to the state food commissioners.

Clarence Pitkin has enlisted as a member of the regimental band of the 1st Vermont infantry and left Friday morning for Albany, N. Y., where he is to take his final examination. If he passes successfully, he will go directly to Spartanburg, S. C.

A. T. Davis and family spent a few days in camp at Lake Groton this week. "Finding a Lost Possession" will be the subject of the pastor's sermon next Sunday morning.

Flossie Lathrop of Reading, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank White. The band concert which was noted in these columns to be given next Saturday evening was given Thursday evening, instead, owing to the fact that Clarence Pitkin, first cornetist, was to leave the next day. He played two solos in his usual excellent manner Thursday evening, which were much enjoyed. His work in the musical line will be greatly missed in the community.

The July quota for the local Red Cross has just been received and is as follows: 40 pairs of socks, 10 mufflers and 10 sets of underdrawers, 10 boys' shirts.

Harold Pike of the 1st Vermont infantry regimental band, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C., is home on a two weeks' furlough.

Lillian Ward and son, Clifton, were in Moretown Thursday to attend the funeral of Thomas Ward.

F. H. Tanner is quite low and Mrs. Anna Rickard is caring for him.

Mrs. Mary Wakefield of Hardwick is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson of Lyndonville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Clara Phelps, the past week.

The ladies will meet next Thursday to sew for the Red Cross. A full attendance is desired, so that the quota can be filled promptly.

Miss Laura Bliss is in Danville, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Swasey.

It is desired that the envelopes asking for a penny a day for the month of May, for the Red Cross, be sent in as soon as possible. They may be left with Mrs. Clara Shortt or Mrs. E. C. Pitkin. It will greatly assist the committee if each one who has an envelope will kindly attend to the matter at once.

EAST MONTPELIER

Mrs. Thomas Brophy of the Fabians, at the White mountains, visited her cousin, Mrs. J. R. Young, last Saturday. A children's night was observed at East Montpelier church Wednesday night, with the children of the patrons giving the program. Ice cream and cake were served.

The children of the east village school have pieced a quilt for the Red Cross, which the ladies will finish.

Don't forget the lawn party at the brick church Saturday evening of this week, for the benefit of the Red Cross, with entertainment in the church. Anything donated will be sold at auction to help the cause.

Mrs. Raymond Gallison and baby, Robert, are spending a week in Montpelier at the home of Mrs. Gallison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin McKnight.

Peter Sandison is orderly for Capt. Q. W. Barber of Barre at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and is enjoying life.

The Williams camp at the Center has been open quite a while and occupied by the family from Montpelier.

Miss Louise Bancroft from Calais visited at the home of C. A. Badger the first of the week.

A party of young people met at Byron Crawford's Monday evening in honor of Isaac Codding, who has enlisted.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark visited their son, Merle, and family in Williston last week.

J. F. Robbins recently bought a pair of heavy horses in Cabot.

Miss Josephine Kent of Montpelier has returned home after a visit at several places with relatives in town.

Mrs. McCarthy, who has been staying a while with her sister, Mrs. Slovic, went home Tuesday night to Barre City.

Mrs. Henry Barnett and daughter, Vera, went Monday to Windsor to the home of her sister, Mrs. B. Cullom, who moved there from the east village.

Mrs. Louis Hathaway and daughter of Middlebury were guests of Mrs. L. P. Young from Sunday until Wednesday night, when, with Mr. Hathaway, who came Wednesday, they returned to Montpelier, where they are spending the summer.

Frank Parker found a skunk among his chickens a few days ago and killed it with a board.

Andrew Johnson and John Buck have been making extensive repairs and building chimneys, and many others will do so as a result of the insurance inspectors from Montpelier being in town this summer.

RANDOLPH

Herbert L. Booth of St. Paul, Minn., has been with his brother, C. S. Booth, on a short visit while waiting to sail from New York, to engage in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Mrs. Bradish and her daughter, Miss May Bradish, arrived here on Friday for a stay of some length with Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Eaton and Mrs. G. E. Cushman.

Miss Dorothy Hamilton of White River Junction and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamilton of Newport are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Hamilton.

Miss Ona Ladd is the guest of Miss Ruth Adams at Fairlee lake this week.

Eli St. Lawrence is employed this summer in Roxbury, putting in a water system for N. D. Rice.

C. W. A. Putnam left here this week for Onarga, Ill., to visit his sister, Mrs. G. L. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Labelle and daughters went Saturday to Concord, N. H., for a short stay.

Ray Ordway has traded his baby grand Chevrolet for an eight-cylinder Scripps Detroit roadster.

Pearl Bradford of Newburyport, Mass., came here by automobile last week for a several days' stay at the inn.

C. F. Griswold is shipping five carloads of logs from the sidetrack of the Emerson mill. Mr. Griswold says these are the best logs which have gone out of Randolph within the last 10 or 12 years. The logs go to Fall River, Mass.

A. C. Templeton has purchased of E. H. Mason and wife their residence on Prospect street. Mr. Templeton traded the Mason place with Mrs. Margaret Garland of Rochester for her farm and personal property on the main road between Rochester and Stockbridge. Afterwards he traded this property with Willard E. Walker, a Montpelier architect, for the latter's two-tenement house in Williamstown. Mrs. Garland and her husband will come to Randolph to occupy their residence, and the other parties have their property for an investment.

Arthur L. Newton and his party of friends from the Buick sales headquarters in New York arrived here Friday, having made the 306 miles during 10½ hours, in a Buick six.

Eight members of the Green Mountain band, G. C. Bailey, Laurence Leonard, Eugene Mazzolini, J. C. Harlow, Leonard Slack, Bishop Evans and Gerald Fish, took part in a parade and flag raising at Woodstock on Saturday, when a service flag was unveiled, having 83 stars.

GROTON

Mrs. Pearl Heath was in St. Johnsbury Wednesday. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Christie Whitehill.

Mrs. Porter Atkinson of Paige, W. Va., arrived here the first of the week on a visit to her father, F. P. Downs, and sister, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter.

Miss Mildred Taylor is visiting relatives in Barre, and Adamant.

Mrs. Irving White of Maine was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scruton.

Mrs. Margaret Graves, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Smith for two weeks, left Wednesday on her way to her home in Rockland, Me.

Miss Nellie Weed and Edna Weed of Peacham are visiting at I. N. Hall's and Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Welch's.

Word has been received from George and Clarence French, who are in a training camp in South Carolina, that they have been promoted to corporals.

At the Baptist church Sunday morning the topic of the sermon by the pastor will be, "Why Stand Ye Gazing?" and of the evening sermon, "The Open Door." The Christian Endeavor will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The topic will be, "Our Favorite Psalm."

"The Mysterious Tree" will be the theme of the sermon at the Methodist church Sunday morning. Evening service will be at the Baptist church.

At a recent meeting of the ladies' aid of the Methodist church, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. A. Davidson; vice-president, Mrs. I. N. Hall; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Darling.

Master John Hatch has gone to Burlington, where he will pass the summer with Mrs. G. A. Arthur, his aunt.

Miss Kathleen Hendry and Clarence Brown were visitors in Montpelier on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. T. Raymond of Northfield is staying with Mrs. T. B. Hall.

Mrs. A. B. Carpenter returned the first of the week from visiting her husband in Waterbury, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dennis recently received a box of clothing and other articles from their daughter, Miss Grace Dennis, indicating that she had left for overseas. Miss Dennis, a professional nurse of ten years' experience, went to Newport News, Va., about three months ago to take up Red Cross work.

WAITSFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. Billings, the new high school teachers, were in town Friday. Earl O. Joslyn and wife spent Thursday in Montpelier.

Miss Esther Skinner is spending a few weeks in Newport, N. H.

Mrs. Lillian Joslyn, Mrs. William Graves and Miss Vone Skinner were in Waterbury Thursday.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Philip E. Bisbee, Percy Arlin, and Roy Raggs.

Herbert Fisher, a former resident, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Doris Stearns returned to her home in Johnson Wednesday.

Miss Elsie M. Long was home from Johnson summer school Wednesday.

Mrs. Walter Mann has scarlet fever, this making the fourth case in town.

The July quota for the Red Cross is as follows: 120 pairs of socks, 10 sweaters, 20 boys' suits, 20 aprons, 40 trench caps. The sweater yarn is here, but the stocking yarn is expected soon.

Charles Sanders of Nashua, N. H., is a guest of his brother, John Sanders.

Dexter Parker of Newport, N. H., is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Alma McCall.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Harn of Brockton, Mass., are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Abia Campbell is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fluke.

The latest word from Elliot Bisbee, who is critically ill with pneumonia, is that he is not as well at the training camp at Louisville, Ky.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Two Barre auto trucks were in Manchester Tuesday, having brought the household goods of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Cross from Williamstown, where they were residing at the time the doctor went into the service. The doctor is now at Camp Forrest, Chickamauga, Ga., and Mrs. Cross is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley, in Dorset—Manchester Journal.

WOODBURY

Ellsworth Carr and family returned Saturday from New Haven, Conn., where they have been for the past two months.

Eddie and Maurice Ferris left Monday for Burlington to enter the mechanics' training school.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raycraft and two children of Barre were guests the first of the week of Mr. and Mrs. William Guy.

Mrs. Nettie Ainsworth of Hardwick was a guest Tuesday of Mrs. Blanche Ainsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maloney of Waterbury were guests the last of the week of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Ainsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Wheeler and daughter, Mrs. Emma Banks of Montpelier, were Sunday callers of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thomas.

Alice Ross left the last of the week for Bridgeport, Conn., for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thomas and daughter and Leslie Thomas were business visitors in Montpelier Monday.

Dorothy Ainsworth returned Sunday to her home in South Woodbury, after a few days' stay with Miss Cora Thomas.

Mrs. Hattie Crawford and daughter were in Marshfield Monday.

Mrs. Blanche Holt and Miss Ida Carr returned Monday to their home in Barre from a two weeks' visit with their sister, Mrs. Katie Maddock.

SOUTH RYEGATE

Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury was in town Friday. He was leaving that evening for Washington, D. C.

Miss Helen Badger of Lowell, Mass., is spending a few days at Dr. George W. Darling's.

George K. McDonald has been ordered to report at the training camp at Burlington, where he enters the aviation service, department of mechanics.

Robert McKenney and Howard Gray are the latest of our South Ryegate boys to report safe arrival overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. McColl and son, who left here about a month ago for Colorado by automobile, reached Longmont in that state safely. They will spend some months with a brother of Mrs. McColl, Henry J. Park, who settled there 15 years ago.

Dr. Bicker, assisted by Dr. Farmer of St. Johnsbury, performed an operation on Mrs. George L. Hall for cataract, at her home Wednesday. It appeared to be very successful and will relieve a growing blindness of several years' standing.

Mrs. F. A. Collins, who has had a serious illness, is slowly improving and able to be about.

The price of rough stock from Gibson quarry has been raised to 75 cents per foot and the local manufacturers see their profits diminishing on work already sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anderson of Mattapan, Mass., are spending a week in town, staying with Mr. and Mrs. H. Samuelson.

Growth of Ganister Industry.

The demand for ganister, or quartzite, used in making silica brick, continued its remarkable growth in 1917. According to statistics compiled under the direction of G. F. Loughlin, of the United States geological survey, in co-operation with the state geological surveys of Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the total quantity of ganister sold in 1917 amounted to 1,295,851 short tons, valued at \$1,350,798, an average price of \$1.04 a ton. This was an increase of 435,895 tons, or about 16 per cent, in quantity and 820,000, or 155 per cent, in value, compared with 1916, when the average price was only 62 cents a ton. The increase in 1916 was 50 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value. The marked advance in price in 1917 was due mainly to increased cost of production.

Pennsylvania, with 26 plants, continued to furnish the bulk of the output in 1917—1,003,623 short tons, valued at \$1,113,675, or \$1.11 a ton. These figures show an increase of 49 per cent in quantity and 171 per cent in value compared with 1916, when the average price was 61 cents a ton. Railroad embargoes and shortage of cars have delayed shipments during the first part of 1918, but the price per ton is reported to have been as high as \$1.50.

More than four-fifths of Pennsylvania's production in 1917 came from eleven plants in Huntington county and six in Blair county, the remainder being distributed among 13 other plants in 10 counties. A small quantity of the output of one company in 1917 was sold to electrometallurgical companies, presumably for making ferro-silicon.

Wisconsin, with five plants in operation, ranked second, with sales of 222,098 short tons, valued at \$175,385, or 1917, a gain of \$4,500, or 61 per cent, in quantity, and \$95,742, or 120 per cent, in value compared with 1916. The average price per ton advanced from 57 to 79 cents. Three producers in Colorado sold 35,255 short tons, valued at \$32,137, and one company each in Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, New York, Ohio, South Dakota and Tennessee reported production in 1917.

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joy forever. Our annuities provide a certain income as true as you live, as long as you live. Rate quoted on request. National Life Ins. Co., of Vt. (Mutual), S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

MUCH RHEUMATISM

Local Druggist's No-Cure No-Pay Offer Attracts Many Sufferers.

If there are any rheumatic sufferers in town who have not availed themselves of E. A. Brown & Co.'s generous offer they should do so at once.

They state that if Rheuma, the guaranteed prescription for rheumatism, does not give joyful relief they will return the purchase price without any quibbling or red tape.

Rheumatism is a dangerous disease, and anyone who has the slightest taint of it should drive it away from the system as soon as possible. Read what Rheuma did for this sufferer:

"For five years I suffered with articular rheumatism, having bunches on my elbows, feet and wrists. I took everything I could get, with no relief. I saw your ad. and was greatly improved before I had used two bottles, and was cured before I had finished the third. I thank God for Rheuma and that I am free from rheumatism to-day. If anyone wishes information from me I will write them. I think Rheuma is a miracle."—Mrs. Lucia Ryder, 102 Gilbert street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Good druggists everywhere sell Rheuma. A large bottle is inexpensive and sufficient for two weeks' treatment.—Adv.

HOW WE MAY PAY OUR DEBT.

By Gertrude Atherton of The Vigilantes.

While it is, of course, a historical fact that we went to war with Germany to save our own republic from extinction, for there are only two sides to any war, offensive and defensive—yet we accepted the inevitable with an enthusiasm, partly spiritual, partly romantic, which amounted to a sort of religious fanaticism. The usual sullen determination which characterizes a peace-loving country forced into war. We were able at last to go as a nation to the aid of France. Individually hundreds of devoted American men and women were serving her. Not a few had already died in her cause. Millions of money had been raised by popular subscription to relieve the sufferings of her civilians and her wounded soldiers. She was to us the heroine of the war, Joan of Arc epitomized.

But it was beginning to look as if, like her national martyr, she was doomed to burn at the stake. She is a greater military country than Germany, otherwise she would have been conquered long since, and she had great wealth and the nimblest wits of all the nations. It would be unfair to insist that her people are the bravest and the most patriotic of all the peoples, for the French in warfare are negligible, and all countries are patriotic when fully roused. But there is a passion and an exaltation about the patriotism of the French that lifts them to a plane of their own and is an even more formidable force for the brutal materialism of Germany to reckon with than the strategy of Foch. "La Patrie" expresses a religious fervor that would be fanatical were the French not the saviors of all peoples. "Fatherland" and "Deutschland" are sacred words, and the sentimentality and insincerity of a race that has not a gleam of spirituality—nor of honest sentiment, for that matter.

Therefore, although it never will be possible to force an entire republic, at least, to submit to the horrors and sufferings and privations of war for altruistic reasons only, we nevertheless were overjoyed when the day came that permitted us to fight for France as well as for our own country. It is a relief to say that every intelligent young American who shouldered his rifle, whether enlisted or drafted, that is to say, who knew the history of his country and had followed the present war from its outbreak in 1914, felt something of the exaltation of the crusader. He was to fight on French soil, not only for the freedom of the United States and the life of democracy, but for the France that was the determining factor in our struggle for independence. Without Rochambeau and his 8,000 troops when our fortunes were at their lowest ebb, we should not doubt be a colony of Great Britain to-day; and Lafayette has been as great a hero to the American schoolboy as Washington himself.

It is to be hoped that the exigencies of war will permit our men to restore, alone and unaided, Alsace-Lorraine to France. It happens to me that this ambition possesses the minds of thousands of our young officers and soldiers, and when our army is once more a unit, perhaps General Foch will withdraw his own troops from the southeast and enable us to pay our everlasting debt to France. Not even the inevitable victory over Germany for which our millions in men and our billions in money are indispensable, would give the enlightened portion of this republic such profound and spiritual satisfaction as the established fact that American troops alone had driven the Hun from the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, made Alsace-Lorraine the special gift of the United States to France.

In course of time, if the war goes on long enough—for our once indifferent people now think and talk of little else than the war—this passionate wish will possess the United States from end to end; and if we failed or were not permitted to pay our great historic debt in this concrete fashion to the nation whose brave and ardent soldiers came to our rescue in our darkest hour, we should feel in our new hour of victory that the best was lacking. War is a gross business. Let us put a soul into it if we can.

The Year's Food Campaign.

It will do every American good to read Mr. Hoover's report to the president on the results of food conservation in this country during the year ended June 30. None of us, probably, has been conscious of having suffered as yet for lack of nourishing things to eat, though there has been a conscious effort to save foodstuffs along the lines indicated by the food administration. What this voluntary effort has amounted to in the course of a year is a stimulating incentive to all the self-sacrifice that may be necessary in the future. A voluntary mass effort, on such a scale, nothing matches the performance in history.

There was an increase of \$44,000,000 pounds in the shipment of meats, compared with the previous year, while 80,000,000 bushels of cereals in excess of the previous year's record were exported. One of the most notable phases of the year's record was the shipment of 85,000,000 bushels of wheat after our surplus had been exhausted, only one explanation of where that wheat came from is possible—the people here went without in order to send it to the allies in Europe.

Mr. Hoover rightly says that while the farmers, the food trades, hotels and public eating houses all share in the credit, "the American women had a dominating part in the sacrifices necessary to accomplish these results."

It may be added, also, that German deviltry with the U-boat could not frustrate the purpose which was behind the food conservation movement. The bulk of the food shipped abroad reached the right destination. The money value of the food exported to the allies in a year covered by unrestricted U-boat warfare was \$1,400,000,000.

The mere fact that the allies have been fed and kept going to so large an extent by American cereals and meats demonstrates the gross miscalculation by which the German government sought to justify the unrestricted use of the submarine.—Springfield Republican.

Sand-Lime Brick in 1917.

According to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, 187,546,000 sand-lime brick, valued at \$14,020,330, were sold in this country in 1917, a decrease of 39,708,000 brick, or 18 per cent compared with 1916. The decrease was due principally to the general decrease in building operations, but in part to scarcity of labor and difficulties of transportation. The value of the output for 1917 was greater than the value of that for any other year except 1916.

Sand-lime brick were made in 19 states by 47 operators. Michigan was the leading state and reported more than one-fourth of the output and value, and Minnesota was second. Common sand-lime brick represented 98 per cent of the total output and value. The average price per thousand for common sand-lime brick was \$7.54, an increase of \$1.11 over 1916.

PEAT INDUSTRY RECORD

Was Reached in 1917, According to U. S. Statistics.

The peat industry in the United States was prosperous in 1917, for the quantity of peat sold exceeded that sold in any preceding year. According to statistics compiled by C. C. Osborn, of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, the peat sold in 1917 amounted to 97,363 short tons, a quantity greater by 44,857 tons, or about 85 per cent, than that sold in 1916, and by 42,220 tons, or nearly 77 per cent, than the record annual sales, 55,143 tons, established in 1911.

The average price received for peat in 1917 at the point of consumption was a little more than \$7.29 a ton, and the gross market value of the output was \$709,990, a gain over 1916 or 26 cents in average price per ton, and of \$340,706, or about 92 per cent, in market value.

The following table shows by years the output and value of peat marketed from bogs in the United States each year since 1908:

Year.	Quantity, short tons.	Value.
1908	54,800	\$136,610
1909	29,167	127,042
1910	37,167	127,042
1911	55,143	272,114
1912	47,380	228,572
1913	33,260	197,200
1914	47,093	309,692
1915	42,284	288,537
1916	52,506	360,104
1917	97,363	709,990

*Estimated.

The total number of plants producing peat in the United States in 1917 was 18, an increase of five over 1916. All the producers operating in 1916 except two contributed to the output in 1917, and seven companies that were not represented in that year reported commercial production. Many new companies were organized in 1917 that did not complete their plants in time to contribute to the year's output. The plants known to be at work in 1917 were distributed as follows: California, 2; Florida, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 5; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; and Virginia, 1.

All the producers reported that the demand for peat exceeded the supply, and some stated that, on account of railroad embargoes and the scarcity of labor, they were unable to meet the demands of their regular customers. Improvements designed to increase production in 1918 were made to substantially all the peat plants operated in 1917.

Deal a Few Cards to Others; Life Is Not a Game of Solitaire.

Sid says in the August American Magazine:

"When I was a young fellow I worked as a court reporter for a newspaper. One of the judges I knew was for a time a mystery. He was a poor, inefficient judge—yet he could never be beaten when he came up for re-election. The